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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

OUR ALLAHABAD Contemporary has drawn a very discouraging picture of the position of the present generation of the Civilians in comparison with what it was at the time when George Otto Trevelyan wrote his famous 'Letters of a Competition Wallah' in 1863, regarding the pecuniary freedom and the service prospects of the "rising Civilian." Is this due to the repeated enhancements sanctioned since that time?

MISS FORTESCUE'S solicitors deny that her case has been settled. Lord Garmoyle, it is reported, declines to appear, leaving the special jury to assess damages. What new food for the society papers to gorge or disgorge!

IT IS reported that Lord Northbrook will be installed in one of the vacant gartherships by way of reward for his Egyptian services. No better selection could have been made. The noble recipient is fully deserving of the high honor that is being contemplated to be conferred on him. In our humble opinion His Lordship had earned it long before. But better late than never.

THE GOVERNOR of Candahar has received orders from the Amir to establish a post of six sowars at every eighteen miles' distance to maintain postal communication between the frontier delimitation party and India. The Governors of Herat and Ghazni have received smilar orders.

A HOME PAPER says that the official liquidator for the Oriental Bank is making preparations shortly to pay the creditors a first dividend of 10*s* in the pound. The news would be a relief to many a poor widow and helpless man, not to speak of the mahajans and other usurers, who thought their ostensible means of livelihood was cut off by the failure of the Bank and their monies had gone to the bottom of the ocean.

THE Australian Mail brings us news of a second submarine line of the colonies *via* the Cape and the Mauritius if the forthcoming telegraph conference do not reduce their charges. The expenditure has been estimated at £30,00,000 and that to pay 5 per cent interest they need guarantee only half the amount.

THE STATESMAN gives the following account of the capture of a body of gamblers at Poona:—"Major Babington, the District Superintendent at Poona, seems to have placed a very smart capture to the credit of the police establishment. Information was recently received, pointing to the extensive practice of gambling in a cetain house situated in Nanas Peit. Carefully maturing the arrangements, and taking every precaution against news of the intended surprise spreading, a sudden raid was on last Saturday afternoon made on the suspected premises. The police officers drove up in closed broughams, and suddenly bringing the vehicles to a standstill forced the doors, and arrested a gang of twenty-one, consisting of Parsees, Mussulmans, and Banias, in the act of gambling." Some of our Calcutta Streets own such houses, cannot the Calcutta Police play a like game and apprehend some of the professional gamblers?

THE MELLIFLUOUS dews from the lachrymal glands of a young wife are we think, as the world beside us also think, the readiest means of conquering the hearts of the otherwise strong minded husbands unversed in scientific lore. But to the scientist they mean no more than a mere chemical composition of different substances productive of no effect. The following story of a German *Savant* will, we hope, fully bear out our remarks:—The young wife of a renowned German *savant* on the occasion of a marital *desagremen*, attempted to soften the obdurate bosom of her learned spouse by bursting into a flood of tears. Her well-meant plan was, however, unsuccessful: for, after enduring her sobs for a few minutes, the stony-hearted *savant* cried:—"Do stop wasting your time that way! Tears are the most useless things in the world, as I have chemically demonstrated. They consist of a pinch of phosphate of lime and an atom of chloride of sodium, but by far the greater part is meerely waste water!"

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

WE OFTEN hear of incongruities in cypher telegraphic messages, but sometimes they assume a grotesqueness which is really amusing and the following affords a happy and apt illustration of it. When Lord Malmesbury was asked to announce the ceremony of the 'confirmation' of Princess Alice, how "awkward" it was to discover that in the Foreign Office cypher 'confirmation' also stood for 'confinement.'

LORD MALMESBURY'S Recollections abound in amusing answers of children, and one of the best is that when a child was asked, what at baptism was the outward and visible sign he promptly replied, why "the Baby!"

ADVICES received at Durban from Madagascar state that the Havas are preparing to offer resolute resistance to the French advance into the interior. It is a matter for regret that lust for territorial aggrandisement should cast the French into meshes from which they would find it no easy work to extricate themselves with honour.

A SCHOLARSHIP, value £50 a year, has been awarded to Miss Florence Sorby, of Leeds, by the sub-committee of the National Indian Association, to enable her to prosecute her medical studies at the London School of Medicine for Women.

DR. MURRAY MITCHELL, writing to the *Bombay Gugrdian* with reference to Lord Radstock's approaching visit to India, says:—"His lordship hopes to arrive in your city by the 25th of November or so and to remain there about a fortnight. He intends afterwards to proceed to Madras, Calcutta, the North-west Provinces, and Central India, though his programme is not yet definitely arranged. You are aware that Lord Radstock has, for many years, been diligently employed in evangelistic work in various countries. His labours have been very greatly blessed in time past: and I earnestly trust that his visit to India may be a source of refreshment to himself and of spiritual good to many both among Europeans and the English-speaking part of the native community." Now, outcomes a Lord to preach evangelism to the benighted. Hitherto the work done by the *burgeois* missionaries towards the propagation of the light of Christianity has not been thought enough for the purpose, and an aristocrat lay missionary is soon expected among us to help his ordained friends in their proselytising mission. What a land of adventure blessed India is!

SUCH CABUL news as drifts down to Peshwaur goes to show that the whole of Northern Afghanistan is enjoying a period of unusual peacefulness. The Amir has thoroughly overawed the various great tribal chiefs, and the subjugation of Maimena by Ishak Khan, Governor of Afgan Turkistan, has had a marked effect upon the adherents of the Shere Ali family. Now, also, that the true meaning of the Anglo-Russian Commission is become widely known, the Amir's *prestige* is growing daily; and his influence seems as supreme at distant Herat as in Cabul itself. There are again rumours that Abdur Rahman is anxious to visit India, and the news of the change of Viceroys has given some colour to the report. Lord Dufferin may perhaps deem a meeting between himself and the Amir advisable when the Boundary Question has been settled; but the time is certainly not ripe yet for another Umballa Conference.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has abolished the stamp duty 20 per cent. on shawls before the pattern is worked out. Its imposition was sorely felt and its effect had been to nearly destroy the trade in shawls.

His Highness the Maharajah Johor has been awarded a gold medal, a bronze medal, a diploma, and commended for the exhibits of Johor produce, including timber, canes, gums, oils, &c., which he sent to the International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh.

ONE OF the English comic papers gives the following not very ingeneous anagram of the "Earl of Dufferin," namely, "Rule, thee far-off Ind."

H.M. THE QUEEN has directed letters to be passed for the annexation to the Colony of Cape of Good Hope of certain British possessions in Transkei known as Timbuland, Emigrant Timbuland, Gealekaland, and Bonivanaland, revoking the letters patent of 6th Agust 1880. So it seems a general scramble is going on in Europe for the possession of Africa.

WEDNESDAY 5TH NOVEMBER.

"TRUTH" WRITES to the *Queen*:—"I am much interested in the letters about the Indian domestic economy. If you can spare me space enough in your valuable paper, I would like to give a little of my experience, which is not of a day, but of nearly seven years. I am fortunate enough to be stationed at present in Poona—one of the best stations in India—but, as the question is pounds, shillings and pence, or rather rupees, I will not dilate on the climate, &c. I envy "Meg" her small expenditure. I fancy her family are water drinkers, and do not indulge much in "Europe stores." Of course, it is well known that Bengal is cheaper than either of the other presidencies; but, for the benefit of coming brides who are not going to Bengal, I want to tell what my expenses are. My family consists of my husband, myself, governess, and four children, the eldest of whom is eight years old. I am very economical, and review every morning all that is left from the day before, and never waste anything. I also check the cook's account daily, and only pay him the prices that are published in the bazar rates every month. We live quietly, and seldom entertain. With all this I cannot manage to spend less than 650 rupees a month, exclusive of dress or house linen. I have sixteen servants (the same as "Meg"), three horses, and a cow. "Meg" did not say what she paid her servants; mine cost 156 rupees a month. My object in writing this letter is to let those who are coming to India not to run away with the idea that they can live everywhere in India on 350 rupees a month *(a la "Meg")*, and save all the rest of their husband's pay. I only wish we could. I have also been stationed in several places in Madras and found living to be pretty much what I have stated. Luckily, my husband gets over 1,000 rupees a month, so there is a little to put up for rainy days, of which we—aye just now having many." "Europe stores",—aye thre's the rub! and a Europe Governess &c., to boot or else the rainy days would have been well weathered out.

WE ARE SORRY to notice a serious and fatal affray at the city Hydrabad which occured on the last night of the Mohurrum. Newab Newaz a noble was proceeding with his *tabut* to the river when the Police directed him to take a different road from the one he was passing, and on the Newab's refusal to comply with their request they barred his passage whereupon the amiable *Arab* retinue of the Newab who were it is said armed *cap-a-pie* attacked them and killed seven and wounded four. The Newab has been demanded the surrender of the murderers, but no response has yet been made by him to the request. These Arab retinues of the Hydrabad nobles have always been a source of trouble and are very prone to take the law in their own hands. Very likely this affair will raise the question whether the retention of these armed followers by the Hydrabad princes ought to be allowed or not. At any rate it is highly desirable that their number should be greatly reduced, and that stringent measures ought at once to be taken to turn them into peaceful subjects.

IT IS stated that the Government of Madras has sanctioned the supply of water from the irrigation canals for the dry crops in the District of Kurnool at half the usual rate. Such remissions at times of difficulty are extremely desirable, and we cannot but look with approbation at this act of kindness of the Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has approved of the appointment of Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich of the Madras Civil Service to his Legislative Council *vice* Mr. Thomas whose term of office has now expired.

AMONGST the latest publications of the Bombay Presidency the following name occurs "Shriman Madhawa Wripanidhana warnanatmukapdayaratnamala" or verses describing the death of Peshwa Mahaw Rao, I. What jaw-breaking title really!

THE MYSORE correspondent of the *Statesman* informs that paper that a case in which a man was killed is now under investigation and trial by the

Town Magistrate—that the deceased man was in the habit of carrying on the illegal traffic of smuggling tobacco into the town of Mysore, and his plans were so well timed and carried out, and his success so great, that the smuggling brought him in a good revenue. He had long been suspected, but never could be caught. Being in the habit of entering at midnight and the octroi peons getting scent of it, he was waylaid by peons who were on watch, caught red-handed, and was soundly thrashed, from the effects of which, it is said, he died. The peons are in the lock-up and the matter is under investigation." We never knew that the tax had the latent property of reducing population. We think the population of Calcutta has not become so great as to necessitate its introduction.

THURSDAY 6TH NOVEMBER.

A FATAL accident of a somewhat uncommon kind occurred at Simla on the 27th ultimo. A coolie belonging to Messrs. Dyer's brewery went down into a large vat to clean it. The beer had been very recently removed, and the vat was full of carbonic acid gas. The man died almost instantly of suffocation.

A CONTEMPORARY states that such public opinion as there is at Abbottabad is strongly in favour of the annexation of the Black Mountain, and the extension of our boundary to the Indus. The present state of affairs in which scarcely a month passes without some rumours of a raid or an actual raid is unsatisfactory in the extreme. The Indus would form an admirable frontier. There is every motive for annexing this intervening country; and nothing—except our traditional unwillingness to extend the thin red line which in old maps use to bound British territory—to be urged to the contrary. The approaching visit of the Lieutenant-Governor in February will probably lead to the adoption of some definite policy. In the meantime the conduct of the Chaghaszais and Akazais who so wantonly invaded our territory, and who were so brilliantly repulsed by the small force under Lieutenant Barrett, should not be allowed to pass unpunished.

THE LAST NUMBER of the official *Bombay Gazette* announces the intention of His Excellency the Governor's desire to select a young junior Civilian to go through a course of study at any one of the Circincester Agricultural Schools and intending candidates have been asked to send in their names to the Secretary before 1st December next. The selected candidate will be allowed thirty months furlough on furlough rate of pay from April next and twelve of these 30 months will be counted as residence in India. The candidate will be required to obtain the diploma of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, but the attainment of a diploma or an equivalent certificate of competence will not give the holder any specific claim for appointment to the Agricultural Department after his return to India. The candidate's College fees will be refunded to him after he comes back. This arrangement is subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. The arrangement as far as it goes is so far so good, but what strikes us as inconsistent is that if no special improvement of the Agricultural Department is meant by the Government of Bombay we fail to see the good of sending a young Civilian to England at the cost of the Indian tax-payer for this technical study which will not avail him in any way. If what the Bombay Government means is to come about, we think, the young Civilian should at once be put in the Agricultural Department.

IT IS rather unfortunate for Londoners, remarks one of the Metropolitan journals, who are in the habit of dining at hotels, that they should be perpetually reminded of the food they eat. The stories about the secret life of hotels, if written in a narrative form, would be sufficient to prevent any man ever eating anything outside his own house again. The latest horror comes from Leadenhall market, that home of fur and feathers. A certain individual had the privilege of looking into one of the drawers in a game dealer's stall, and found it crammed with grouse in such an advanced stage of decomposition that the birds seemed useless for food. He expressed his opinion to the proprietor of the stall that the birds were only fit to throw away, but that worthy said, "By no means. We pluck and truss them and send them to the hotels, where the cooks dip them into a solution of permanganate of potash, and this entirely removes everything objectionable." Our England going friends will, we hope, benefit by the news.

IT IS REPORTED at Simla that it is intended to abolish the Small Cause Court at that station, and to appoint a native Judge to try cases which have hitherto been heard before a European Assistant Commissioner. But it is a mere report up to now.

IT HAS BEEN officially announced that the Earl of Dufferin will hold a Levee at Government House, Calcutta, on the 20th, and a Drawing Room will be held by the Earl and the Countess of Dufferin on the 23rd December, 1884. The usual notifications in the *Gazette of India* is to be published hereafter.

RUMOUR SAYS THAT Mr. Gladstone will shortly ask Parliament to grant £10,000 a year as an allowance for the Prince of Wales's eldest son. This, says, the *Tribune*, is considered to give the key to the civility lately shown to the Premier by the Royal Family—but we say *nissi by gott*.

DURING THE MONTH of October 1884, Twenty-thousand Five hundred and Thirty-nine persons visted the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 17,134 males, and 3,013 females; and of Europeans 304 males, and, 88 females. The daily average of visitors for the time the Museum was open to the General Public was 977.

FRIDAY 7TH, NOVEMBER.

THE HYDRABAD Correspondent of the *Times* of *India* says that the Nizam has just received a telegram from the Viceroy informing him that the Queen has conferred upon him the Order of the Grand Commander of the Star of India.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has appointed a Commission consisting of Lieutenant Colonel J. M. MacNeile, Joint Secretary in the Bengal Public Works Department, as President, and Mr. R. H Wilson, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Major C. W. Harrison, superintending Engineer, in the Public Works Department in the North-West Provinces, as members, to enquire into and report upon the following points:—The alleged oppressive procedure on the part of the Canal Revenue authorities in the assessment and recovery of water-rates, and especially on the operation of the Certificate Procedure Act (VII of 1880), which is stated to have been used in a hasty and injudicious manner, and to have caused considerable discontent among the rayats; the existing tariff of water-rates, both for long and short leases and the proposed imposition of an owner's rate either on "Irrigated" or "Protected" lands The Commission has also been asked to propose changes, if they think necessary, in the system of assessment and collection of water-rates, and also in the distribution of duties regarding assessments and the supply of water between the Engineer and Revenue officers.

IT IS SAID that our Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth's Minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill has created considerable suprise in England, especially in legal circles, to see that the Supreme Government of India has disdainfully *tabooed* the opinion of the Chief Justice and his learned colleagues and has therefore compromised the dignity of the law and the independence of the Judges. The M. Ps. were under the impression that the opinion was volunteered, but on being undeceived that the learned Judges were asked to give their advice in the matter, they have become wide awake to the humiliating position to which the highest court of Justice in the land has been brought.

AN APPLICATION was made in the Calcutta High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Justice Macpherson, in connection with the case of the sub-inspector of police at Purneah, Lalluram Pandey charged with unlawfully arresting Mr. Walker, an indigo-planter. The accused deposed that owing to the great excitement in Purneah he had been unable to secure the services of a local pleader to conduct his case, and he therefore prayed that it might be transferred to another district. Their lordships ordered that the place of trial should be changed to Mozufferpore.

REGULATIONS are published respecting the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, to be held in London in June, next year. Candidates who are natives of India must have their age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which they reside. The limits of age remain unchanged, but selected candidates desiring to remain in England an additional year after the completion of their two year's probation for the purpose of taking a degree at one of the Universities named in the regulations, may apply to the Secretary of State for India for permission to do so. Besides the allowance of £300 a year, a bonus of £150 will, as a temporary experimental measure, be paid to any candidates who, having obtained permission to remain an additional year passes an examination qualifying for a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge. This privilege will be hereafter extended to any other of the Universities at which an academical distinction is obtainable which in the opinion of the Secretary of State, corresponds to a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge, and to obtain which an additional year's residence in England is necessary.

WE LEARN THAT His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will not take his camp with him during his tour. He will be the guest of the local authorities, and of the Chiefs, whom he visits. A good policy no doubt, but—but—travelling allowance, state dinners, and state presents will more than compensate the gain of such a convival visiting tour.

WE TAKE the following from the new volume of Professor Max Muller's Biographical Essays regarding the Himalyan *Mahatmas* and as there is just now a hot controversy raging here *anent* them, we hope it will be of interest to many of our readers to know what that authority has to say of them. "In the recesses of the Himalaya mountains, Dayananda hoped to find the sages who are called Mahatmas, and are supposed to be in possession of the highest wisdom. . . That there are hermits living in the Himalaya forests, that some of them are extremely learned, and that others are able to perform extraordinary acts of austerity, is well-known. But equally well known are the books which they study, and the acts of Yoga which they perform, and there is really no kind of mystery about them. They themselves would be the last to claim any mysterious knowledge beyond what the Sastras supply."

SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

APROPOS of gambling in regiments, a story told is by one of the Society papers of the late General Bunbury (the *greatest* man in H.M's service, and of the most weight) when he commanded a crack rifle corps Inspection passed off satisfactorily, there were no complaints, and the regiment was evidently in good order. "But," said the Inspecting General, "I am bound to tell you, Colonel Bunbury, that rumours have reached me of gambling being carried on extensively among your officers." "That may have been the case, Sir," said the Colonel, "some months ago; but I can assure you there is nothing of the kind in vogue now, because I have won all the ready money in the regiment, and I would not allow any gambling on credit."

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Times of India* says that "Lord Dufferin is busily engaged in posting himself up regarding Indian affairs, and is scarcely to be seen anywhere, but at his Hotel or the India Office. There is distinct re-action in the Press from the severe verdict passed upon Lord Ripon's *regime* when Lord Dufferin's succession was first announced. By the time His Lordship reaches home, he will find a majority of his countrymen prepared to cordially welcome him, and remember only his success. A movement is already on foot to present a joint address of welcome to His Lordship on his return to London, from the Roman Catholic Elementary Teachers of Great Britain."

THE *Debats*, referring to the recent letter in the *Times* on the subject of the importation of hair for wigs and chignons from China, asks the French ladies to deposit their false hair on the alter of their country and to impose in a spirit of patriotism a new species of Continental blockade on an importation which enriches the enemy. It points to the conduct of the Boston ladies, who went without their tea rather than pay the British a tax which the colonies regarded as illegal; and to the Tobacco Abstinence League of the Italians in 1848, which successfully struck at the main source of the revenue which Austria drew from her Italian provinces. The *Debats* is quite conscious that it is crying out in the wilderness and hardly affects to give the advice seriously. It knows very well that female vanity is less amenable to restraint than the craving for tea, or even for tobacco.

DURING the week ending 1st November 1884 there were 209 deaths in the town, of which 13 were from cholera, 67 from fever, 18 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:—

London, November 5th.—The Commons, after a long debate have voted an address in reply to the Queen's speech. General Lumsden has left Meshed, and will arrive at Sarrakhs, on the 8th instant. The Indian section of the Commission is expected at Sarrakhs on the 15th instant.

6th.—The House of Commons has voted precedence for the Franchise Bill during November.

Cairo November 4th.—Major Kitchener telegraphs that General Gordon refused to surrender to the Mahdi, who has since withdrawn his forces. The Mudir of Dongola has been appointed a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St George. General Wolsely has presented him with the insignia of the Orders.

7th.—It is officially stated that England has proposed to mediate between France and China. The Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Government regrets the Mandalay atrocities. They are not aware, however, the Indian Government contemplated interfering in that quarter. Mr. Gladstone in moving the econd reading of the Franchise Bill, insisted upon its supercession from the redistribution of seats. The *Daily News* publishes a Telegram from New York that Governor Cleveland has been selected President. Mr. Henry Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, died yesterday of pneumonia,

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THE FOLLOWING is from the *Times*:—

Mr. Charles Prinsep, Statistical Reporter to the India Office, has compiled a singularly complete and instructive statistical abstract made on the basis of the reports and returns received from India. The period covered is from 1873-4 to 1882-3, the last year for which the official returns have been received. The tables include every fact or circumstance connected with the government and administration of the country, as well as with the material condition of the people. In little more than 250 pages there are condensed the figures and statistics of the whole of our Indian Empire, not merely for one year, but for a period of ten years. It is true they are not ordinary pages, for they each contain columns of figures which will dismay all but the most indefatigable and careful student of Indian questions; and, although figures can in skilful hands be made to mislead, they furnish none the less the best material for ascertaining the present position of a community, while the comparison of the same statistics for different periods affords a sure and easy indication of whether there has been progress or retrogression among the people to whom they refer. For this reason Mr. Prinsep's statistical abstract is extremely useful; but, although it will be shortly published and procurable for a very moderate sum, it is not likely to find any wide circulation, or perhaps even the consideration it deserves at the hands of members of Parliament and other public men.

Some of the facts which these figures reveal are striking and significant. They speak volumes in favour of the progress which India has made under our rule, and they refute the sweeping and self-contradicting representations as to the impoverishment of the country. There is, perhaps, not one fact more conclusive on this point than the large import of treasure into the country that has taken place during the last ten years. We can not give all the figures for the whole of that period, but the principal result is that in these ten years £25,731,092 in gold have been imported and £74,763,086 in silver. The amount exported during the same years has been £5,972,923 in gold and £15,607,210 in silver. From 1874 to 1883, therefore, a balance of £196,169 in gold, and of £59,160 876 in silver has been imported into India; or, in other words, India was richer in 1883 than what she was in 1873 by not less than £78.922.045 in treasure. This result has been attained by a steady increase in the amount of specie imported and by a not less gratifying decrease in the quantity exported. In both directions it is satisfactory to observe that the favourable symptoms are more marked in the case of gold than of silver. In the period under consideration the import of the former has more than trebled, while that of silver has only doubled; and the employment of much gold is as welcome a sign of material prosperity as it is rare, or more truly unprecedented, in an Eastern country. There are many other facts not less important or significant than the one we have signalled out for especial mention to be gleaned from Mr. Prinsep's well ordered columns of figures. In 1883 the import trade of India, excluding treasure, amounted to the value of £50 003,041, whereas in 1874 it was only £31,628,497. In 1883 the export trade amounted to £83,400,1865 while in 1874 it was not more than £54,960,786. The significance of the increase in the export is rendered the greater by the fact that one of the most important branches of trade of India—viz., opium—is purposely restricted from development. The reader will find ample statistical information in this Parliamentary return on every subject connected with the Indian Empire, and we may say that the tables relating to the army are particularly interesting. The results of the last census are given, and it is ascertained that in 1881 there were in India 77, 188 british-born male subjects.

THE FOLLOWING letter has been addressed by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and Financial Department to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division :—

I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 77, dated the 11th October, submitting a further report on the relief operations in Beerbhoom, and in reply to communicate to you the following observations and orders. You have already been informed by telegraph that the Accountant-General, Bengal, has been ordered to place at your disposal a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for expenditure on general relief operations. This, it is hoped, will be sufficient to provide for all able-bodied labourers requiring work in Beerbhoom until the 1st November, by which date the earthwork on the first section of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway will probably have been commenced. Mr. Ramsay, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Railway works, has been instructed to communicate with you as soon as he is in a position to find employment for the labourers you may send to Sitarampore. In the meantime, you should aturem your arrangements for marching labourers from Nulhatti and other centres of distress to the railway works, and for giving them such assistance as may be necessary to enable them to reach Sitarampore without suffering on the road. Before closing the Beerbhoom relief works, a full fornight's notice should be given to the persons now employed, in order that they may be able to seek agricultual employment in the neighbourhood in case they should be unwilling to go to Sitarampore.

2. In regard to the matter of closing the local relief works as reported in your telegram of the 16th instant, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers action in that direction premature. Orders on this point have already been sent to you by telegram. I am now to explain further that the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the reluctance of labourers to engage for service in so distatnt a part of the country as Eastern Bengal can be relied upon to show that the rates, now paid for work in Beerbhoom, are too high. Labourers who do not make a regular practice of emigrating to seek employment could not fairly be expected to leave their families behind them for several months; and there is nothing in your letter to show that the terms offered by the Engineer of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway were liberal enough to enable the persons recruited either to take their families with them or to provide for their maintenance if left behind. Allowance must also be made for the prejudice against the climate of Eastern Bengal, which is felt by all natives of Western Bengal, except men of the lower castes.

3. When the railway works have been opened, and the relief works in Beerbhoom closed, distress at Nulhatti, Shahapore, and Elambazar should be dealt with by means of charitable relief, and your suggestions under this head are approved. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his satisfaction that the Zemindars of the neighbourhood and the Indian Association have come forward to offer their assistance, and that a substantial part of whatever relief may be necessary will be provided from private sources. Mr. Rivers Thompson very gladly accepts the assistance of local committees and gentlemen of local influence in administering the charitable relief that may be found necessary. He trusts, however, that the improved prospects of the crops will enable the people, who may now stand in need of eleemosynary aid to dispense with it at no distant period of time.

4. Separate instructions will be given in respect of loans for agricultural improvements, and for growing coldweather crops, as soon as the rules under the new Acts on these subjects have been pubished. In the meantime, applications for loans should be invited, and arrangements made to ascertain what works can be undertaken with advantage. It is uncertain, at present, whether the services of Mr. Sikhawet Hossein will be available, but if not, another officer will be deputed to take his place.

5. The proposals made in paragraph 14 of your letter regarding relief establishment, are approved, and the special allowance of Rs. 30 a month to the two canoongoes employed on relief work is sanctioned. Regarding the public works establishment, orders will issue from the Public Works Department.

THE PRESENT Lord Lytton has instituted proceedings to restrain Miss Devy from publishing letters of the late Lord Lytton to Lady Lytton. It is however the present Lord Lytton who has, by his colored picture of the relation between his father and mother, given cause for their publication. It may be unpleasant to be told that the husband and son took part in putting a sane woman into a lunatic asylum but the public has a right to know how far the charge and others of cruelty &c, are true, and the attempt to suppress authentic evidence cannot be creditable.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals. 1. Review of the Trade by Land of British India with foreign countries for 1883-84. 2. Report of the Commission appointed by Government of Bengal to enquire into the Excise of country-spirit in Bengal for 1883-84, Vol. I. 3. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. 4. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India, 1884. 5. The Bombay Education Record, September 1884. 6. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for September 1884. 7. The first Annual Report of the Dacca Mahomedan Friend's Association. 8. Messrs. Kemp & Co's General Catalogue of Medicine, &c., for October 1884. 9. Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1883-84. 10. Report of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for 1883. 11. Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1883 84. 12. Report of the Administration of License Tax in Bengal for 1883-84. 13. Messrs. Barry & Co's Almanac for 1885. 13. Arya Darsana —a Bengali monthly Part X.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1884.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THE MUTILATION ?

A SEQUEL TO OUR ARTICLE HEADED "A MUTILATED DOCUMENT."

WE were very much surprised to notice in the *Englishman* of the 4th instant a leader *anent* our article headed 'A Mutilated Document." We were accused therein of "departing from the honorable traditions which prevailed" under our late predecessor, and "condescending to a method of attack wholly unworthy of the former reputation of, our paper." From our thorough personal knowledge of and many years intimate association with, our late lamented friend we can easily conceive what a sledge-hammer he would have used to expose the impropriety of mutilating official documents of great importance. Our anxiety has always been to follow him in his foot-steps, and we only regret we are not able to do so except at a great distance. However that be, we fail to perceive how we have committed any "breach of the unwritten laws of respectable journalism" by writing the article in question. We feel deeply thankful to the *Englishman* for the vigor and generosity with which he has so persistently opposed the unjust and spoliatory provisions of the *Tenancy Bill*, and for his powerful aid to the cause of justice and fair play in connection with it; and we should have been sorry indeed if we had given him any cause of complaint on that score. We find, however, that there is no mention whatever, open or covert, of that paper in our article. Nor have we singled out the Government of Bengal for any bad motive on account of the "suppressed" paragraphs. We complained only of the *suppression*, as we still do, and our contemporary has not deigned to enlighten us and the public at large by explaining how the suppression or mutilation took place, though he does not deny that it has taken place. The fact remains unchallenged and in the present state of the art of thought-reading we must follow the old-world method of inference with all its imperfections. There is no question that the Government of Bengal had written those paragraphs, circulated them among its selected officers, and sent them on to the India Government, which published the Circular in its entirety in the *Gazette* of *India* in May last. The Bengal Government reproduced it in its own official Organ also in May. In so far the matter is clear enough. But then comes the question how do the paragraphs disappear from the second edition of the Document both in the Local and the Imperial *Gazettes*? The omission is not even indicated by the usual "starry space"! Printers have their sins, onerous enough, and no one can complain of them more bitterly than we do. It is not likely, therefore, that we would take a Brief for their defence. Still we cannot reconcile the idea that the omission we complain of is due to an error of the printers of the Bengal or of the India Office. The paragraphs are too many, and the matter is too long to escape the eye of the compositors, the Press readers, the Printers and the Under-Secretariat editors in two of the largest and most costly Presses in India. A Marvin sparrow tells us that it was due to an oversight of the editor that the paras. Were not struck out when the circular was first sent for publication in the *Gazette*. The discovery was made after we commented upon the impropriety of setting leading questions to witnesses in so important a case, and the *suppression* has now followed. We do not lay the flattering unction to our soul that *our* remarks had any effect whatever in the matter. The impropriety of setting leading question was so glaringly manifest that it could not be overlooked when once brought to notice. Hence apparently is the apology which the Lieutenant-Governor thought fit to put forth by saying that he "sought to lighten the labour of all officers consulted by bringing to their notice the chief points of inquiry and report." He had to deal with the most intelligent class of officers that India can boast of. Some of those officers will be his own successors in the *gaddi* of Belvedere or his leading advisers and Secretaries. They needed no such help. But admit that they did; how much more do the poor villagers, who appear as witnesses before the High Court and are so unmercifully badgered by truculent Barristers. Leading questions in their case would be infinitely more justifiable, merciful and conducive to the elicitation of truth than in the case of Commissioners and Collectors. But would any Court of Justice admit the plea? All this may be condemned as "rather ponderous," but in dealing with the highest officers of State, we are compelled to resort to the heaviest weapons we can get in our armoury. Would that we could treat such matters with the etherial lightness of the writers in *Punch* or *Fun*. But if we could and did, we should be accused of want of respect to the rulers of the land.

Since writing the above, we have received four pages of printed matter along with last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. We are requested in a "memo" attached to substitute these pages for pages 167 and 168 of the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th October 1884. The omitted paragraphs, we are glad to notice, have been republished. This republication ends the controversy regarding the "mutilation" of an important Document. We have said above, and we repeat it, that we never had the remotest wish to impute *motives*. We sincerely regret that our republication of the *omitted* paragraphs evoked so much offensive criticism. Now that they have been republished in the *Gazette of India*, our cause of complaint has been removed, and we sincerely hope that the little ebullition of feeling which was caused by our remarks will now subside.

POLICE FUNCTIONS OF MAGISTRATES.

LORD RIPON has pledged the Government of India to give its careful and attentive consideration to the important question of separating judicial from executive functions in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the Mafassil. In the Presidency towns the two functions are kept apart, and the satisfactory administration of criminal justice in those towns is a sufficient proof of the wisdom of the arrangement. But in the interior the powers of police investigation, magisterial enquiry, and judicial trial, are closely connected, and are frequently combined, in the same official. It is the duty of the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate to direct investigations by the Police. He receives their daily reports, and very often has to instruct them on points which he may think they have overlooked or misapprehended. "The result of all this" wrote the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court in their minute on the Ilbert Bill, "is that a chief local Magistrate practically becomes the prosecutor and may become the Judge, notwithstanding that he may have formed a strong opinion on the case behind the back of the accused without having heard his explanation or defence. This is the system in force in India; and although it is probably, for administrative reasons, unavoidable, it is an extremely dangerous system." It will be remembered that the question of separating judicial from executive functions in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the Mafussil was raised by Mr. Amir Ali in connection with the debate upon the Ilbert Bill. The Select Committee, in their report upon the Bill, observed :—"We are fully sensible of the importance of the point raised, and we think it well worthy of the consideration of Government." The Viceroy, in commenting on this part of the Committee's report remarked :—"It is unnecessary for me to say that such observation, coming from such a source, will receive the consideration of the Government."

The first step in the direction of fulfilling Lord Ripon's pledge has already been taken by the Government of India. Mr. J. W. Quinton, who represents the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Supreme Legislative Council, has been placed on special duty for the purpose of reporting on the Police functions of Magistrates. He will thoroughly examine the records of the Home Office bearing on the subject, and then submit his report. That the combination of judicial and executive functions in the same officer is detrimental to the fair and impartial administration of justice has been conclusively established by experience gained in this country, the present system which has been characterised by the highest tribunal in the realm as "extremely dangerous" does not admit of a defence. The only question is, how can the existing state of things be remedied? There are two ways in which the evil can be removed. The Magistrate should be divested either of his judicial functions or of his police functions. Either of these courses must be adopted if the administration of criminal justice in the Mafussil is to be placed on a satisfactory footing. The Indian Association, in their Memorial to the Viceroy on the separation of the judicial from the executive in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the interior of the country, has suggested that the District officer should be relieved altogether of his judicial functions. The Association proposed that the Joint-Magistrate who practically does the great bulk of the criminal work of the district, should be made a purely judicial officer without any executive functions and altogether independent of the Magistrate of the District; that he should be assisted by other officers exercising purely judicial functions; and that the portion of the existing Magistracy to be employed in the performance of Judicial work should be made directly subordinate to the District Judge, as is the case at present with officers employed in the administration of Civil Justice. These proposals are nothing new. A similar scheme for the separation of judicial from executives was, we believe, framed by Mr. H. L. Dampier, when he was Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the time of Sir William Grey, but its ultimate fate was Sir George Campbell's so-called "parallel lines of promotion." This measure, instead of doing any good, has caused positive injury by providing for the appointment of young and inexperienced Joint-Magistrates to the important position of District and Sessions Judges. It should be carefully considered whether it would not be a better plan to divest the District officer of his Police functions for the attainment of the object in view. This change can be carried out without the slightest addition to the cost of the public service, and it would have other advantages which the scheme recommended by the Indian Association does not possess.

In writing on the subject of local self-government to Mr. Allan Hume, our lamented predecessor remarked :—"But there is one serious draw-back which I ought to mention to you, and which I have not hitherto noticed publicly, lest I should put up the backs of the district officers, many of whom are already arrayed against the measure. It is this : You are aware that in this country the police is the centre of power, and so long as the district officer continues to be at the same time the head of the district Police, so long will he continue the *despot* of his district, and *real* self-government remains impossible. I am of opinion that, as a preparatory step to the practical inauguration of Lord Ripon's noble policy, all police powers should be taken away from the district officer, and vested entirely in the Superintendent of Police." It is clear as the noon-day sun that so long as the district officers continue to be the head of the police, the people will never have a real voice in the management of their local affairs. The District Magistrate is now almost a king within his jurisdiction and the man who has any stake in the district cannot afford to incur his displeasure. The people stand in dread of the Magistrate, not because he is the executive head of the district, but because he can at any time put in jeopardy the liberty of any subject under the combined police and judicial powers which he wields. It is for this reason that the people dare not do or say any thing which may offend the autocrat of the district. The zemindar, the merchant, the capitalist, know well that if they go against the views and wishes of the district officer, they will incur a positive and serious risk. Under these circumstances, if Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme is ever to become a success, the District Magistrate should be deprived of his police powers. This reform would have a double advantage. It would effect the much-desired separation of executive from judicial functions in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the Mafassil, and at the same time it would ensure the success of the new policy of local self-government. Nearly a quarter of a century ago an important step was taken in the direction of divesting the district officer and his subordinates of *all* police powers. The organization of the constabulary police was based upon the principle that the thief-catcher should not be the thief-trier. There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of this principle. Acting upon it, the framers of the Act V of 1861 created the police into a separate department of the administration. The new Police was placed under its own Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, District and Assistant Superintendents, who were not to be subordinate to the district authorities. The consequence of this arrangement was, that, deprived of his police powers, the Magistrate was no longer dreaded by the people. He began to lose his influence over them, so much so that it became soon evident that under the altered state of things the Magistrate could no longer exercise official pressure. And as the theory of Indian administration has always been to make the district officer an autocrat within his jurisdiction, the police was again completely subordinated. This retrograde measure was carried out in Bengal by Sir George Campbell, and in the North-Western Provinces by Sir John Strachey. The District Superintendent was told that he must regard the Magistrate as his official superior and that his correspondence with the head of his own department must pass through the Magistrate's office. The District Superintendent is now to all intents and purposes the Magistrate's Assistant in the Police Department, just as the Treasury Officer is the Collector's Lieutenant in treasury matters. The Government of India should, therefore, in our opinion, take away all police powers from the district officer and his subordinates, and vest them entirely in the Superintendent of Police as was contemplated by the framers of Act V of 1861. When the Magistrate is divested of his Police powers there will be a separation of judicial from executive functions in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the mafussil, and at the same time the noble object of the new scheme of local self-Government, which is to give the people a real voice in local matters, will be fulfilled. It is needless to point out that the carrying out of the change we have recommended will not involve any expenditure. The machinery for the exercise of the police functions exists in the existing staff of District Superintendents and his subordinates. It is only necessary to make the Police independent of the Magistrate, and this measure, though it would have the effect of diminishing the despotic power now wielded by district officers, will be hailed by the people at large as a great reform.

THE WHEAT TRADE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

MR. W. C. BENETT, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, has written a most interesting report on the developement of the Indian wheat trade. Mr. Benett, it is needless to say, deals with the question in so far as the United Provinces are concerned. It will be remembered that in a resolution which the Government of India recorded in March last, it was estimated that the total area under wheat in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 6,200,000 acres, and that the average annual production per acre was 13 bushels. Mr. Benett controverts both these statements. In the first place he says that the total area under wheat in the United provinces is nearly 7¾ million acres. He has, he explains, arrived at this conclusion by striking the mean of actual area for the past few years from 1879 to 1883 inclusive for the whole of the North-Western Provinces except Kumaon and Garhwal and for eleven districts in Oudh. How far these figures are trustworthy we have no means of judging. It is superfluous to observe that statistics, the perfect accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed, are worse than useless. Mr. Benett assures us that the returns from which he has deduced the average area under wheat cultivation approach absolute accuracy. Remembering that the statistics are collected by ill-paid patwaries who do not scruple to tamper with *nukshas*, we must hesitate to accept the assurance which Mr. Benett gives us. There can, however, be no manner of doubt that the area under wheat cultivation in the United provinces has been steadily increasing during the last few years. Mr. Benett puts down this increase at 16 per cent. and he also tells us that nearly all the increase has been on irrigated lands. The chief localities for the growth of wheat in the United provinces and Oudh, are the Divisions of Meerut and Rohilkhand. Indeed, Oudh and Meerut, which form only a third of the area of the provinces, contribute no less than 57 per cent. under the best form of wheat production. As regards the total production of wheat in the United provinces Mr. Benett estimates at 107 million bushels, which is 27 million bushels more than the estimate put forward by the Government of India. He considers that the average of 13 bushels per acre which has been assumed by the Supreme Government is too low. We must not forget that this average has been struck by Mr. E. C. Buck, who was one of the ablest and most experienced settlement officers in the North-Western Provinces. The reasons which Mr. Benett adduces for considering the average of 13 bushels per acre as too low do not seem to us to be convincing. He relies mainly on the results of the experiments which have been made on the Cawnpore farm to ascertain the ordinary produce of wheat. Taking the average of three years, these results give 23

bushels per acre, and on this basis Mr. Benett assumes the average production at 22 bushels. But we must remember that the ordinary ryot cannot afford to cultivate his fields in the manner the cultivation is carried on at Cawnpore under the auspices of the Agricultural Department. Such vulgar considerations as rupees, annas and pice, do not carry any weight with enthusiastic agricultural reformers. But scientific farming is utterly beyond the means of the ordinary cultivator. If he irrigates and manures his fields, the cultivation yields him no profit even assuming the average production per acre at 22 bushels. Mr. Benett himself points out in another part of his report that for the best kind of cultivation with canal irrigation and hired labour the expenses may be put down at Rs. 33 per acre. Taking the outturn at 22 bushels and the market price of wheat at Re. 1-8 the bushel, or 20 seers the rupee, we find that the value of the total produce is Rs. 33. The only gain to the cultivator is the value of a ton of straw, which comes up to Rs. 6 or 7. But we must take into account the loss which the ryot suffers in converting his gram into cash in order to pay canal dues and rent. Such cultivation as would yield 22 bushels per acre is, we have no hesitation in saying, not practised by the ordinary ryot. The practical farmer who is not an experimentalist and whose object is to produce a satisfactory balance sheet, knows very well that a larger gross yield may be accompanied with smaller net profits For these reasons, we are inclined to accept the lower estimate of 13 bushels per acre, which has been put forward by the Government of India.

We have fairly accurate statistics of the wheat trade of the North-Western Provinces from 1878-79. The average exports by rail for the last six years have been 5,669,020 bushels. The exports for the past year amounted to no less than $10\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels. It will be seen that the wheat trade of the North-Western Provinces is rapidly expanding. It has already reached more than 10 million bushels a year. Mr. Benett says that the rapidly expanding wheat trade represents no new drain on the food resources of the provinces. We would, however, remind him of what the late lamented Mr. James Geddes in his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee stated regarding the Orissa Famine of 1866. He distinctly said that the province of Orissa was depleted of produce which was exported to pay the Government taxes. This statement practically corroborated by Dr. W. W. Hunter who in his admirable treatise entitled *England's work in India*, admits, that "if all the poorer classes in India take two full meals every day the surplus for export would be much less at present." Exports do not necessarily represent surplus. It must not be forgotten that the starving cultivators may be forced to live on one meal a day and sell off and export the other meal in order to meet the demands of the enexorable tax-gatherer.

REGISTRATION.

WE have had occasion not unfrequently of late years to protest against the introduction into India of new-fangled, western-world ideas, converted from a harmlessly imaginative stage of being to a formulated method of real existence and working order of a sort, often grievously burdensome to men born and educated under other skies, and very different from, often very opposite to, conditions of life that obtain in Europe. When any of these ideas which, when embodied in fact, it is an English fashion to call reforms, happen to coincide with the ideas and established facts in vogue with our forefathers before British exploitation of the country turned everything topsy turvey, the phenomenon is refreshing and pleasant to dwell upon in thought. Wherefore, it happens that from a multitude of alien imported, uncongenial reforms, we turn with a lively sense of satisfaction to some consideration of the working of the Registration Department for the year 1883-84 as presented in a late Government Resolution.

The Mogul Emperors had in working order a system that went more into detail in some respects, but was more faulty and incomplete in many others, and its paper and ink results and foreshadowings were not so accessible to public inspection, so available for criticism and opportunity of turning to useful purpose as are those vouchsafed by the British Government. We notice by the way, as to the matter of amenability to inspection by the outside public that officers of the Registration Department continue to complain, year by year, about the inconveniences they are put to, because of the right of search over their records allowed to certain people under High Court Rules. One form this complaint takes is that most of the applicants deposit the fees, and afterwards do not take the trouble to search the books. We fail to see any just cause for grumbling on that account. If people with more money in their pockets than they know what to do with choose to make money presents to the Registration Department it is surely not the place of men whose pay must more or less depend upon Departmental receipts and cash totals to object to such gratuities to the Department. On the other hand, complaint of a quite opposite character is made, to wit, that applicants frequently defraud the fee fund by looking at registers for which they have not paid fees, and causing annoyance and interruption to business in an office room which under ordinary conditions is much cramped for space. When an office establishment urges that it is powerless to prevent frauds of the very simple nature here indicated, does it not proclaim itself incompetent? Is not a suggestion that has been made for increased establishments as a remedy for the bother objected to as absurd on the face of it, when immediately followed by a complaint about office rooms which, under ordinary conditions of business are much cramped for space? There is not room in the office for two men, therefore let us have four. That is what complaint-makers of this kidney say in effect. During the year under review the number of searches under High Court Rules was 31,634 and the amount of fees realized therefrom Rs. 59,849-8-0. The number of searches other than those prescribed by the High Court was 18,760, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 22,930-4-0. The net profit on the year's operations, after deducing cost of stationary and printing amounted to Rs. 4,24,993. In the year before it was Rs. 3,93,004. The same paragraph that gives this information tells us that if the new Rent Bill now under the consideration of the Legislature becomes law, its provisions will require a much wider system of registration throughout the province. Of course that will mean larger profits to the Department. Almost we are tempted to wonder whether that is the reason why Mr. Rivers Thompson is so exceedingly anxious to have his Bengal Tenancy Bill made quickly into law. We have striven in vain to find any substantial reasons for the inception of that quite uncalled for interference with existing law and custom; and are driven now to whatever vain similitudes of reason we can chance upon, to account for it.

During the year 1883-84 the number of registration offices open was 285 the same figure given for 1882-83. But in 1883-84 there was a total increase in the number of registrations of 45,861 or 8·26 per cent. Contrary to the experience of the previous year, the increase in compulsory registration affecting immoveable property was considerablygreater than in optional registrations affecting property of the same kind. The percentage of increase however was still in favour of the latter.

The increase in the total number of registrations affecting immoveable property amounted to 41,540, and this class in the aggregate formed 82·47 per cent of the total registrations of all kinds. The increase in Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property, including wills, powers of attorney &c. was 4301. The Registration of wills and authorities to adopt show a slight decrease of 130 deeds, and there was also a decrease amounting to 447 under the heading of miscellaneous documents. Neither decrease is explained; but we are told that "from the explanation given in the report of the increase in money bonds, it would appear that the decrease under the head of miscellaneous documents was due to the transfer of indigo contracts from the latter to the former class." Under all the other headings the increase was considerable. Nine districts, Midnapore, the 24 Pergunnahs, Jessore, Khulna. Furreedpore, Backergunge, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Noakhally show registrations numbering over 20,000. There was a large decrease in the Durbhungha district chiefly due to the completion of the Bachaur Settlement, and to a decrease in the number of deeds exchanged between the Baheri Choudheries and their tenant. The district of Nuddea shows a still larger decrease, of which we are told that no satisfactory explanation has been given. Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that "owing either to carelessness or real inability to procure correct information the registration officers themselves do not appear to know in many cases causes of the fluctuations in their work, and the agitation regarding the proposed new Rent Law is applied alternately to explain increases and decreases in the numbers of documents registered."

II.

Mr. Rivers Thompson's proposed new Rent Law, embryonic in condition although it is, has become already a disturber of public peace, of the minds and figures of accountants and statisticians, of the temper of gentlemen too exalted in official rank and too obstinately adhesive to theory to care for searching enquiry into the merits of excuses made by subordinates for the erratic working of public opinion pendulums, and the resultant behaviour of the public. To us, taking for guide in the estimate the proposed new Rent Bill, and its unsettling of men's minds and manifold uncertainties, it does not seem at all difficult to account for these erratic, perhaps unpendulum-like, working to and fro of ryoti and other pendulums, and diverse official readings of them. There are ryots and ryots; even as, according to the proverb, there are women and women. Some cherish a belief, handed down to them from their forefathers, in the essential honesty and good faith of the British Government, and they are making haste to register such deeds and claims as they are possessed of, in order that they may have abiding proof of their rights after the coming communistic storm wave of legislation has swept over the land, and in ordinary course of nature subsided into legitimate seas and channels. Some incline to the opinion that this communistic storm wave assiduously kept in commotion by the Irish element that now pervades so many high places will overwhelm all order, all regard for right and justice; and they fail to see the use of expending money and trouble over the business of immediate registration which, along with other safeguards, is fated to disappear in the deluge. Some may have a shrewd idea that, in the scramble for property likely to ensue they will have a better chance if they are unhampered by any possibility of documentary evidence turning up at an inopportune moment to the detriment of their pretensions. Different men, in short, have different ways of estimating the scope and character of a coming catastrophe, and the opportunities it may offer to the enterprising of turning a general misfortune to individual profit. Moreover, being human they do not hold fast always to one opinion, and order all their actions in consonance with it. Wherefore it seems to us that the officers of the Registration Department may after all be only doing their duty in ascribing fluctuations in the number of documents registered in 1883-84 to alternate fears and hopes on the part of the people from whom registration is expected.

The number of leases of all kinds registered in 1883-84 was 235,075; an increase of 18,621 over the preceding year. This increase was chiefly noticeable in Bengal, although described as "considerable" in Behar also. In Chota Nagpore it was but slight. The number of perpetual leases increased from 70,764 to 75,552. Although these figures show a slight advance on those for the two preceding years, the number is much below that given in the Report for 1880-81, in which perpetual leases were set down at 102,512. During the year under review an area of 128,025 standard bighas of ryoti holding was transferred. Amongst the purchasers the ryots themselves were—naturally enough—by far the largest class. It is a very risky venture for other classes to invest their money in land now-a-days. Locking it up in

Government paper—or in an iron chest even—is a more profitable speculation for capitalists as things go. As to whether such methods for the disposal of capital will prove more profitable to the land itself, and to the Land Revenue Government still claims as its due the authors of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are of course in a position to judge—have judged it would seem.

In 1883-84 there were 2098 deeds impounded as insufficiently stamped. In 1574 cases the decision of the registering officers was upheld; in 327 the Collector held that the documents were correctly stamped; and 197 were pending adjudication at the end of the year. The prosecutions in which convictions were obtained for insufficient stamping only numbered 88. Sixty-six persons were convicted on prosecution for offences connected with registration, but not connected with the stamp law.—16 for false statements, 34 for false personation, 4 for perjury, and 12 for disobedience of summonses. The sentences varied from petty fines to 10 years rigorous imprisonment. The number of inspections was 884, or sixteen more than in the preceding year, but 52 less than in 1881-82.

The Inspector General of Registration proposes, in view of the large net surplus accruing from the work of his Department (1) a revision and increase of pay and strength of the subordinate establishment, including the appointment of an officer specially in charge of the record room; (2) the deputation of a special officer to enquire and report on the revision and simplification of the rules and procedure, including apparently the question of allowing rural sub-registrars to arrange for, appoint, and pay their own establishment direct. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Inspector-General should submit his proposals in detail.

RACE HATRED IN INDIA.

A RIGHT-MINDED Englishman with all his English instincts intact, finds no difficulty in forming a correct judgment on the present character of the Indian administration. It is an alien bureaucracy, living chiefly for itself, and with no sympathy with the people. Such being the case, it is only natural that there should be, generally speaking, a wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled. The existence of this gulf very much struck Mr. Wilfrid Blunt during his visit to this country last winter, and in the second part of his "Ideas about India," in the October number of the *Fortnightly Review*, he treats of the important subject of "Race-hatred." Mr. Blunt does not mince matters. He describes the ill-feeling now existing between the rulers and the ruled in this country with an amount of outspokenness which cannot be sufficiently admired. "The question of race-hatred in India," he rightly observes at the outset, "is a very delicate one to approach; and I am conscious of accepting no little responsibility in venturing to treat of it at all; and if I have resolved to attempt it, it is that I consider it would be affectation in a writer on India to pass over so marked and growing a feature of modern Indian society, and that there are cases where the truth at any risk should be told, and where facts, however painful and humiliating, are better stated in their nakedness, while they can still be stated calmly, than left to disclose themselves in some violent form at a day when calm judgment shall have become impossible." It would be a gross perversion of truth to say that there is any actual antagonism between the rulers and the ruled. In many cases there is unquestionable and most earnest anxiety in our rulers for the wellbeing of our people, the preponderance may be all even on the good side. Still it is undeniable that there is a considerable amount of evil—some unwittingly done—but it exists, and it is the duty of a wise statesman to recognise the actual state of things existing and to try his best to remedy them, when they are detrimental to the cause of good government and public weal.

Mr. Blunt points out that in the old days of the East India Company, the general feeling of the natives towards English Civilians was one of respect and even of affection. He writes: "The Indian character is affectionate, enthusiastic, and inclined to hero-worship; and the English, in early days, from their superior knowledge and strength of character exercised no little fascination on the native mind. Nearly all of the older men talk with reverence and esteem of certain teachers who instructed them in youth, and of certain early patrons to whom they have owed their success in after-life; and they willingly acknowledge the influence exercised over themselves and their generation by such individual examples. The English official of that day, they affirm had more power than now, but he exercised it with a greater sense of responsibility and so of honor in its discharge. He took pains to know the people; and in fact he knew them well. Except in the very highest ranks of the service, he was readily accessible. He lived to a great extent among the people and according to the customs of the people." The Englishman of that day did not consider himself a mere bird of passage. He looked upon India as the land of his adoption. As he knew the people and recognised the many good traits in their character he naturally felt a sympathy for them. This happy condition of things, we must not forget, existed in the days when England could only be reached by the Cape route, and when travelling was tedious and expensive. But all that is now changed. It would be interesting to consider the causes of this change, and Mr. Blunt has clearly explained it. In the first place, the establishment of steam communication between England and India has made travelling more rapid and less expensive, and the maintenance of home associations easier. The furlough regulations were amended to suit the altered circumstances. As leave was more frequently obtained, the Anglo-Indian did not consider himself cut off from the political life of his own country. Then, the character of the Civil Service was changed. The Haileybury men, as a rule, belonged to a rank of life superior to the non-official Anglo-Indian, and was imbued with traditions of rule, which though far from liberal, were not antagonistic to native sympathies. But with the adoption of open competition for the Civil Service, another class of officials has been introduced into India who is distinctly of a lower social grade. Mr. Blunt says:—"A young fellow, say the son of an Ulster farmer, is pitchforked by a successful examination into high authority in Bengal. He has no traditions of birth or breeding for the social position he is called to occupy, and is far more likely to hobnob with the commercial English of his district than to adapt himself to the ceremonial of politeness so necessary in Oriental intercourse. He is looked upon by the European *gentlemen* as one socially their inferior, and by the well-bred Native as little better than a barbarian." This change of class in the members of the Civil Service partially accounts for the estrangement now observed between Europeans and natives in India, and it has had its ill consequences in other ways. The officer of the Company looked upon himself as the protector of Native India against interlopers. But the English Civilian now hobnobs with the planters of his district, and the mischief is seen when European planting and Native interests clash.

It is perhaps unfortunate for India that Mr. Blunt happened to be in Calcutta at a time when the unhappy Ilbert Bill controversy was at its fiercest. This led him to produce a rather exaggerated picture of the extent to which race hatred exists in the country; but on the whole he draws his outlines with considerable accuracy and his colouring is to a great extent truthful. He is astonished that in this present year of grace, 1884, no hotel-keeper in India dares receive a Native guest into his house for fear of losing his custom. Mr. Blunt, during his stay at Bombay, wished to ask his friend Mahomed Ali Rogay to dine with him at his hotel; but the hotel-keeper explained to him that this could not be, as the English guests might take offence and leave the house. "In Bengal and Northern India," Mr. Blunt proceeds, things are still worse, and I think it is not too much to say that no Native gentlemen, whatever their rank, age, or character may be, can visit a place of public resort frequented by Europeans, especially if they be in Native dress, without a certain risk of insult and rough treatment. Railway travelling is notoriously dangerous for them in this respect, and nearly all my Native acquaintance had tales to tell of abuse from English fellow-passengers, and of having been turned out of their places by the guards to accommodate European passengers, and now and then of having been personally ill-treated and knocked about. Men of high position or self-respect, therefore, are obliged either to secure beforehand special compartments for their use, or to travel third class. The second class they are especially afraid of. I should not make this statement unless I had received it from unimpeachable sources. But I have been assured of its truth among others by two members of the supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta, who separately, narrated to me their experiences. I know well that one of the principal reasons with certain of the leading Natives of the Presidency towns who have adopted the European dress has been to escape thereby from chances of ill-usage." But the adoption of European dress has not saved Native gentlemen from this liability to insult and rough treatment at the hands of European policemen or railway officials. We would fain believe there is no truth in Mr. Blunt's remark that the English woman in India during the last thirty years has been the cause of half the bitter feelings in this country between the rulers and the ruled; and that it is her influence that widens the gulf of ill-feeling. He writes:—"The English Collector, or the English Doctor, or the English Judge, may have the best will in the world to meet their Indian neighbours and official subordinates on equal terms. Their wives will hear nothing of the sort, and the result is a meaningless interchange of cold civilities. Nothing in the world can be more dreary than the mixed assemblies of Indian Natives and their Anglo-Indian patrons—Barmecide feasts, where every thing is unreal but the meats and drinks, and all the rest is ill-concealed distrust. I have more than once assisted at them, and always with a painful feeling." The Anglo-Indians say that the caste prejudices of the Natives stand in the way of any real social intercourse between the two classes. All right-thinking persons will agree with Mr. Blunt that this argument has no force. It is a mistake to suppose that there can be no friendly intercourse without eating and drinking together. Take, for instance, Mr. Blunt's own case; caste prejudices did not prevent Native gentlemen forming the most agreeable relations with him. The fact of their not breaking bread with him did not stand in the way of friendly intercourse. There is no reason why Englishmen should not treat Natives as one gentleman treats another. The truth is, that the average Anglo-Indian thinks that a Native has no feeling or ought not to have any; and this is the reason for the lack of social cordiality between the two races.

In the concluding portion of his article Mr. Blunt confesses that it is difficult to recommend an immediate remedy for the evil described above. He states that the ill-feeling which exists between the English in India and the Natives is due to causes deep-seated in the present system of administration. It, therefore, follows that until that system is changed little real good will be effected. The Civil Service of India, Mr. Blunt urges, must be so remodelled as to make the gradual replacement of Englishmen by Natives in all but the highest posts a certainty. Common sense suggests that costly foreign labour should not be imported for doing work which can be as efficiently performed by this cheap indigenous agency. So long as this sound principle is not recognised and carried out, the present character of Indian administration will remain unchanged.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by Mr. F. C. Barnes, Private Secretary, and Col. Trevor returned to town from his Birbhum tour, on Thursday the 6th Instant, by the ordinary passenger train which reached the Howrah Railway terminus at 11 P. M. His Honor was received, on the Railway platform by Mr. W. H. Grimley, Mr. J. Lambert and several other officers.

THE ADOPTION ceremony in the Pathuriaghata *Rajbati*, which we announced in a recent issue, took place on Friday last, with great *eclat*, in the presence of the representatives of all sections of native society. The distribution of alms, the presents to learned Brahmans, and the festivities on the occasion were fully in keeping with the rank, wealth, and generosity of the noble Maharaja and his distinguished brother. The religious rites of the *Dattaka Homa* and the *Putreshti Yag* &c., were performed by Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I., the adoptive father, in person. After the ceremony was over, shawls and broad-cloths were presented to the large establishment of *Amlah*, servants &c. numbering upwards of five hundred persons; 1,000 sheets were sent to the District Charitable Society for distribution among the blind, the lame and other incapable native paupers; and more will be sent if necessary. Rich presents were given to Pandits and other deserving Brahmins of Calcutta, Navadwip and other well-known seats of Sanskrit learning and a handsome sum of money was sent to a few private charitable institutions. More than 700 Brahmins, besides friends, relatives and servants were feasted and fed at the Rajbati on the 7th. *Kangali Bhojan* (feeding of paupers) took place at the Mulajore *Thakurbati*. *Balak Bhojan* (feeding of poor boys and girls) will take place on Tuesday next, the 11th instant. There was a grand musical entertainment at the *Rajbati* on the night of the 8th, consisting of nautches, the Bohemean Band &c. &c. All the guests who witnessed the ceremony and took a share in the festivities were extremely pleased with the urbanity and the affability of the noble host, and blessed from their hearts the adopted son of the Maharaja. That the adopted son may live long and be a worthy representative of a long line of noble ancestors, is the earnest prayer of his adoptive father's numerous friends and admirers.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Amrita Lal Chatterji, Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, has been appointed Additional District Judge of Bhaugulpore. Government has made a wise selection and we congratulate both it and Babu Amrita Lal Chatterjee. The fact remains, however, that there are many other native gentlemen in the Subordinate Civil Service who would have been equally well able to fulfil worthily the duties of this appointment, and other similar appointments, to the advantage of the public and of the Government. How is it that we only hear once in a decade perhaps, of one of these gentlemen being selected for such a post and then only a temporary post? The question is easy to put, but difficult to answer.

LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL meetings were held during the past week at Bankipore, Khulna, and Dacca to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Important Resolutions were passed, and the Bill was condemned in strong language at all these meetings: We hope to give a short account of them in our next.

THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED, or unconcerned perhaps we ought rather to say, with the working of Municipal Election Rules seem to be doing their best to render them, by dint of muddle and confusion, inoperative. They are complicated and badly enough arranged in themselves; these rules. They seem to be in danger of a worse condition yet. There was a scandal in connection with the Municipal election at Barrackpore the other day, only remedied and saved from mischievous results by the timely action of Mr. Stevens, the Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnahs. We shall probably hear of others before long.

THE JUDGES OF THE High Court, we see, have ordered the case against Sub-Inspector Lallu Ram Panday of Purneah to be transferred to Mozufferpore for trial. This is well; and it is not well. Well, because the Sub-Inspector is likely to get a fair trial at Mozufferpore than he could hope for in Purneah. Not well, because it would seem that one of the grounds for the transfer was refusal on the part of several members of the Purneah Bar to take up Sub-Inspector Lalu Ram Panday's defence. Barristers and Pleaders ought to be independent, above all things. That is one of the cherished traditions of the cloth which has made the English Bar in England so popular and so respected. We hope to hear soon, a more satisfactory account of the conduct of the Purneah Bar in the case we are commenting on, than has yet come to hand.

ALL INDIA MOURNS—and mourns most sincerely—the untimely and unexpected loss of one of her most devoted friends and staunchest champions; and England mourns the loss of one of her best and worthiest sons. Henry Fawcett the "member for Hackney and Hindustan" is no more. Alas for India that the premature death of some of her worthiest sons should be followed so painfully close by the death of one who was the true Minister for India, to whom the dumb millions of India looked for redress of grievances, for words of sympathy and comfort. We forget the Economist and the Scholar, the politician and the orator in the man, and our remembrances of him will be of one who lived and fought for us and for our rights and liberties, for the welfare of Her Majesty's vast dependency in the East—"the brightest gem in Her Majesty's diadem." It has been but too truly observed that his presence at the India Office would have done more to secure India than a score of Afghan expeditions, because his self-imposed responsibilities as the "member for India," had become as real—nay more, if possible—as if they had been imposed by law. He was truly said, to have by far the largest constituency of any M. P. in the world, and the position he held in the heart of the Indian people was unique. Although stone-blind during the whole period of his public life, he worked for hours, every day, at the intricate question of Indian Finance, as one would for an examination, and had as fully mastered the subject as it was possible to do. His first application to the subject however was more like an accident than anything else. He happened to be opposing, as a gross and shameful injustice, the proposal of the Government of the day, to burden the Indian Exchequer with the cost of a particular entertainment given to the Sultan of Turkey. Bit by bit, his knowledge of the systematic manner in which India is drained by England grew, and he subjected the whole question of Indian administration to a patient and searching analysis. Though for twenty-six long years "the brightness of the noon-day had been to him as the blackness of midnight," his vigorous intellect, and tenacity of purpose combined in making him the perfect master of facts and figures he was—facts and figures which he could hurl at the head of whoever took it upon him to unfold the Indian Budget, with crushing effect. An excellent platform speaker, a trenchent parliamentary debater and a political economist of the highest order—in fact an acknowledged authority on Economics,—there were few to match Mr. Fawcett inside or outside of Parliament. Physically he was a picture of health and strength, one of the tallest men in the House, cheerful even to mirthfulness, an ardent lover of manly sports, one who escaped being an athlete, by becoming a scholar; and the only wonder is that a man like this should have succumbed to his labours so early. His strong natural affinities for the "great unwashed" and his ardent love of the Indian people will ever embalm his memory alike in the hearts of Englishmen and Indians. Whatever memorial his own grateful countrymen may erect to him, the Indians owe it to themselves, to perpetuate his memory in a way worthy of themselves and of the great man who laboured so ungrudgingly for their welfare. It is a habitual pastime of the Anglo-Indians to tax the Indians with ingratitude. But Mr. Fawcett did not find it so. It is now some time since a great number of very poor Indians subscribed a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of his last election for Hackney. But that should not be all. We perfectly agree with the suggestion of a contemporary—in fact would have made it ourselves—that "his name should be held in remembrance in a substantial form either in the form of a scholarship in political Economy or some other appropriate way." If a movement is set on foot in this direction, we make no doubt that Europeans and natives will join it with equal readiness. Our graduates are now proud of securing the Cobden Medal and the Cobden prize. It will be a glorious day for India when her graduates are proud of securing the Fawcett Medal, the Fawcett Prize and Fawcett Scholarships.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent. It needs no comment: They may laugh who win, and you were doubtless inthat position, when you indulged in the mild joke about 'heads and tails.' The question, however, has a serious side. When the Editor of the *Indian Spectator*, returning from Simla with an apocryphal commission in his pocket to serve as a Government advocate, urged that Lord Ripon was perfectly blameless when he rejected the numerous petitions in favor of the innocent convicts of Salem, as *legally* he had no power to interfere in the matter, no body cared for it. They could easily account for the milk in the cocoanut, and knew well the plantain-eating hero of Guzerat, (*vide* his *Guzerat and the Guzeratis*). The matter, however, assumed a different aspect when the contemporary to whom you refer, and who I believe, is the Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, took it in hand. He is a distinguished attorney-at-law of the High Court, and well-known to be a thorough good lawyer, and when he said that *legally* Lord Ripon could do nothing, people naturally believed that he was right, and the plea was a good one. His constant anxiety to uphold the honor of the Press left no room for doubt as to the rectitude of his *good intention*, and that also went in his favor. The law however, is entirely against him. Chapter XXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 is dead against him. Sec. 401 of that Code says "When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time without conditions, or upon any condition which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence, or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced." Nothing could be clearer than this as to the power vested in the Governor-General in regard to the remission of punishment. To argue, therefore, that the Governor-General had no legal power is to fight for a fiction, and your contemporary has done no better. It is impossible to believe that he knew not the law when he undertook to expound it, and it is equally difficult to suppose that he deliberately attempted to mislead the public by a false exposition. This is the serious side of the question, and I make a present of this dilemma to your contemporary to creep out from between its two horns if he can. Personally I take no interest in the Address question, and would not object to one if it can be shown that the native public has really benefited by the administration of Lord Ripon. That the good Lord has paved the country with a material which the Spanish adage relegates to the pavement of a much hotter place than India, I have not the least doubt; and if this service calls for a monument in bronze or any other memorial equally lasting, I shall not object. But I have an innate hatred for false logic and attempts at hoodwinking and cannot but take your contemporary to task for indulging in them. By the way, the Madras Resolution, now out, shows that Mr. Grant. Duff did avail himself of the provision of the law which gave him the option by the word "may," to consult the presiding officer of the Court which convicted the poor innocents, and went the length of deputing the Advocate General to watch the proceedings in Vijayaraghava's case, and the result must show that the convicts had been justly sentenced, and still he went out of his way to release them on the very poor plea of Salem having been quiet for the last two years. But the argument in plain language amounts to this—because certain innocent citizens had remained innocent, for two years, therefore, those who had been, according to the reports, justly riotous before that period and convicted, should be pardoned—or in other words the reward of the honest is to be given to the guilty. Mind I do not say, and have not even [the shadow of

a wish to say, that the poor convicts were guilty —to the best of my judgment they are innocent —but the logic of the Government Resolution does not in any way favour the idea.

A LONDON TELEGRAM which appears in the morning papers announces that the Committee formed there to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill waited on Lord Dufferin on the evening of the 4th instant. His Lordship is said to have received the deputation and their memorial very cordially. Lord Dufferin thanked the Committee for the expression of their views regarding the effect the Bill, if passed, would have and declared that his mind was open and unbiassed on the question. The gentlemen who had the honour of addressing his Lordship were Sir George Yule, Messrs. C. T. Buckland, Roper Lethbridge, Pitt-Kennedy, Ward, Dacosta and Dr. White. Nobody of course ever expected that the deputation would be favoured with a definite expression of opinion on this most important question and we should not have praised his Lordship if he did, because it can never be right to commit oneself to one view of a question or another without having the opportunity of examining all the *pros* and *cons* thereof, on the spot. It is sufficiently reassuring for us to learn on the unquestionable authority of his Lordship himself that his mind is open and unbiassed on the question. That is as it should be. Premeditated theorization which affects to ignore established facts and figures of the most unimpeachable kind is the bane of legislation, and it is satisfactory to learn that his Lordship's Viceroyalty is not to be marked by any such useless theorization. His intimate knowledge of Irish, Syrian, Turkish and Egyptian peasants in his various diplomatic capacities will, we venture to trust, be of very great value to him in the solution of this question of life-and-death interest to Bengal, in fact to the whole of the Indian Empire. His Lordship in reply to the toast of his health, at a farewell public banquet in the Town Hall at Belfast where he was entertained on the 15th of October last, amongst other things said that the proper aim of a Viceroy in India should be the happiness and contentment of the people, giving *equal security to the cabins of the rayats, the mansions of the zemindars,* and of enterprising European settlers, and to the palaces of the feudatories. If his Lordship will loyally stick to the noble principle enunciated in this short sentence his Viceroyalty can never be a failure and the zemindars and the rayats will be equally thankful to him. The zemindars of Bengal never sought to make the cabins of the Rayat insecure because they, more than meddling outsiders, are fully alive to the fact that in the security and happiness of the rayats principally lie their own security and happiness. All that they are anxious to see is that the Government in their zeal to make the cabins of the rayats secure should not ruin their by no means splendid mansions. All classes of the agrarian community are certainly entitled to legislative protection, but what the zemindars have always maintained is that their rights and privileges should not be confiscated and destroyed to enrich their tenants, or any other class of Her Majesty's subjects. Give to them what they are justly entitled to, and they can have no cause to complain.

THE EXCISE revenue has been increasing every year. It amounted to Rs. 81,10,178 in 1878, but in 1883 it reached to Rs. 1,01,68,084. Thus within the period of five years the increase has been such as would gladden the hearts of the advocates of outstill system. The increase in revenue from this source shows plainly, however, that it is the outcome of an increase of drunkenness in the province. Those who assert that increase in drunkenness is to a great extent ascribable to the outstill system are, in the opinion of the Board of Revenue and of many district officers, entirely in the wrong. The increase in the consumption of the liquor, we are told, is due to the increased prosperity of the people and to the circulation of wealth, rather than to any special facilities afforded by the operation of the outstill system. "It must be borne in mind," said the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, "that easy prices and high wages of labour in Calcutta and its vicinity have also contributed to the increase of drunkenness, which is so much complained of." As for 'easy prices;' we have not been able to find any trace of them within at least 200 miles of Calcutta all round. Wages of labour have been very high for some time, and they are getting higher every year. His first premiss being wrong, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division must admit that his conclusion is unfounded. The question is now engaging the earnest attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and we sincerely hope that in the orders which would finally dispose of the report of the Excise Commission His Honor would direct measures to be adopted which may tend to check the growing evil of drunkenness. The efforts of Government should be so directed that the increase in wealth in the country may create a demand, not for country spirits and other excisable articles, but for objects which are calculated to secure the real well-being of the people.

THERE IS evidently some misunderstanding between the Bengal and British Burma authorities with regard to the prevention of opium smuggling. The Board of Revenue say:

If the authorities in British Burmah are interested in keeping the supply of opium down to a minimum, it is for them to guard their frontier and seaports against smuggling, long and difficult as the frontier may be to guard. It does not appear to the Board why the Bengal Government should spend money on police or other agency to prevent opium smuggling when the result of successful prevention must be to diminish the provincial excise revenue. On principle, therefore, the Board think it should be maintained that the cost of any preventive measures undertaken should be debited to Burmah. To be effective they are likely to be expensive. To prevent this smuggling it is obvious that opium must be made as dear in Chittagong (or very nearly so) as it is in Arracan. The Board do not think the mere raising of the wholesale price at the Government treasury from Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 or even Rs. 32 a seer would be sufficient. Some plan of a much more radical character would be required. * * the Board are of opinion that to nearly double the retail price would hardly be fair to the *bona fide* consumers in Chittagong. They would take measures to obtain the drug cheap from Calcutta and other districts, and smuggling, though diminished on the Arracan frontier, would be indefinitely increased elsewhere.

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The Board, after a careful consideration of the subject have come to the conclusion that so long as the Burmah system is maintained, it appears impossible to make any change in the Chittagong system which will not be injurious to the revenue, unfair to the *bona fide* consumers of opium, and fraught with difficulties as to smuggling into Chittagong from other Bengal districts, to which the smuggling on the Arracan frontier is nothing in comparison.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally in the views expressed by the Board. The question, however, is one of no small difficulty, and Mr. Rivers Thompson desires that the Board will continue to give it their closest attention. It may be possible to come to some arrangement with the Government of British Burmah, by which the pronounced differences of system in the administration of the department in respect of opium between Chittagong and Arracan may be somewhat shaded off. Until this is done, it seems *prima facie* unlikely, rightly observes His Honor, that any complete remedy can be applied to the evils complained of.

THE administration of the Nilgiri State is reported to have been in a more or less chaotic condition throughout the past year. The Raja's authority was for some time set at naught, and some cases of violence were reported. At the special and urgent request of the Raja for the appointment of a European officer in the place of the late Dewan, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Ricketts, and it is hoped that that officer will be able to restore tranquillity. The senior Rani, who opposed the adoption by the Raja of a son of the late Chief of Maurbhunj to the exclusion of a son of his own brother, is dead, but there are, it appears, still many who support the claims of the alleged first adopted son. The question is at present unsettled, but the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it should not remain undecided until the Raja's death. The delay has no advantages to recommend it, and can only result in ultimate disappointment to one or other of the claimants and to dissensions in the meanwhile. The Superintendent should, therefore, submit a detailed report on the contested claim to adoption in order that a final decision may be made at an early date as to which of the claimants shall, in case of survival, be recognised as the heir on the death of the present Raja. The services of the native Dewan were dispensed with because these were not found conducive either to good administration, or to improvement of the relations between the Raja and the people. Now that a European Superintendent has been appointed, let us wait to see what rosy coloured reports of the improved administration of the Nilgiri State reach us next year. Our readers may be assured, that improvement will be visible in every direction, and the happiness and contentment of the people will beggar description.

WE VERY MUCH regret to have to record the death from Cholera, of His Highness Newab Syed Munsoor Ali Khan Bahadur, the Ex-Newab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, at Moorshidabad at 3 P.M., on Wednesday last. His Highness was born at a place known as *Ichagunj* in October 1829, and was therefore at the time of his death in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He ascended his hereditary *musnud* on the 19th of December 1838 when he was a mere boy of nine. Few Indian princes of modern times had to undergo so many vicissitudes in life as His Highness. Soon after his birth, on his removal to the *Killa* of Moorshidabad in regal state, Newab Roushunooddowlah, a lineal descendant of Mir Jaffer, who claimed to succeed to the *Musnud* on the death of Newab Humayoon Jah, the father of Newab Munsur Ali, questioned his legitimacy and a Commission had to be appointed to enquire into the matter, who declared Roushunoodowlah's objection as valid. In consequence of this untoward decision of the Commission, Humayoon Jah had to come down to Calcutta, personally, in order to have it set aside and was allowed a private audience with Lord Auckland, then Governor General of India, who referred the whole question to his Council, and Munsur Ali was eventually recognised as the lawful successor of Humayoon Jah. Ever after 1838 Munsur Ali continued quietly to enjoy the rights and privileges of his exalted position for nearly 25 years. In 1862, however, the Newab had some dispute with the Agent of the Governor-General at Moorshidabad, touching the right of the latter to dismiss Rajah Prasanna Narain Deb the Dewan Nizamut. The matter had to be laid before the Governor General who in a letter dated the 14th of January 1862, intimated to the unfortunate Nazim that the sum of 16 lacs which had hitherto been annually granted to him for Nizamut purposes, had been paid out of the "free will, grace, and favour of the British Government and was not guaranteed by any Treaty." Against this decision of the Governor General the Newab submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State who, however, confirmed the Viceroy's decision. This made the Newab go to England in order that he might personally represent his case before Her Majesty's Government. Many of our readers will remember how the House of Commons came to a division on the motion of Mr. Burke, opposed by Mr. Grant Duff, then under Secretary of State, the majority being unfavourable to the Nawab's appeal. The Nawab continued to live in England for some years and living somewhat beyond his means his affairs became much involved, so much so that a Commission had to be appointed to come to a settlement with his creditors. The Government, however, insisted upon his giving up the title of Newab Nazim, his salute of 19 guns and the grant of 16 lacs which he was entitled to enjoy. He strenuously objected to this mutilation, but had subsequently to give up everything and be satisfied with the stipend of a lac a year and ten lacs of rupees as compensation, leaving it to the Government to make their own settlement with his successor. He decided

ot to return to Moorshedabad in disgrace, ut to pass the rest of his days at Karbala and Mecca. On his way to Arabia he halted at Bombay to take his mother and such of his Begums s would accompany him to the holy land. The mother, who survives to mourn the leath of her unfortunate son, went as far as Allahabad and succeeded in inducing the Newab whose health had given way, to come back. The Newab's illness developed into incipient paralysis from which he suffered for the remainder of his life. His son Syed Hossein Ali Mirza, well known by the title of Newab Bahadur of Moorshidabad, has been we understand, allowed an increased grant of a lac and fifty-thousand to maintain the dignity of his position, and an additional grant of 30,000 Rs. for the repairs of the Palace and the numerous Nizamut buildings. He is, we understand, a very estimable and worthy person and is likely to prove a worthy respresentative of this great and ancient family of Bengal.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from the Press Commissioner's Office :

The Indian party of the frontier Delimitation Commission has now reached the Helmund, and postal communication is made *via* Candahar. A special bag is made up in the Simla Post Office for Indian letters addressed to any of the party which should be addressed, Afghan Boundary Commissioner, without any further addition. Letters from England or foreign Post Offices are, however, addressed above, but with the addition of "Care of British Legation, Teheran." The arrangements for the transit of the Indian post are entrusted to the officers of H. H. the Amir.

ON THE 1st of October a beautifully illuminated Address and a handsome Carriage Clock were presented to Dr. Charu Chandra Bose, of the City Poor House, Craiglockhart, Edinburgh, who acted as Resident Medical Officer for the last four years, by the officials of that Institution. The Address expressed the respect and esteem in which Dr. Bose is held by them, and wished him success in his future career. Dr. C. C. Bose, is the son of Babu Madan Mohan Bose of 104, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING will be read with interest:

A deputation from the Executive Committee of the Indian Reform Association had an interview with Lord Dufferin a few days ago to explain the objects of the Association, and to invite his attention prominently to the Bengal Rent Bill and the Indian Civil Service questions. Dr. Clark, Chairman of the Executive Committee, explained the origin of the Association, and its action on these two questions, memorials on each having been presented to the Secretary of State for India in Council. In reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Dr. Clark referred Lord Dufferin to the various inquiries and reports on which the present measure was founded, specially to the report of the Commission appointed under Lord Lytton's Government, and completed soon after Lord Ripon's accession to office. On both these questions Lord Dufferin assured the deputation that he approached them with an unbiassed mind, and was quite open to further information. The Rajah Rampal Singh bore testimony to the feelings of gratitude and good will that had been called forth among the natives of India by Lord Ripon's policy, and assured Lord Dufferin it was in his power to foster those sentiments by pursuing a policy of justice and conciliation, and thus to unite both peoples in firm and loyal attachment to the Crown. Major Evans Bell advocated a policy of utilising under Imperial authority, whatever military forces the Native States possessed instead of the present policy of "watching," which involved a large addition to the Imperial forces. Mr. W. Martin Wood expressed the hope that as Viceroy His Excellency would always have regard to the claims and interests of Western and Southern India. One of the chief difficulties in connection with India was the poverty of the masses of the population and the general impecuniosity of the country. To make any large reduction in the home charges paid by the Government of India, might not be practicable; but he believed that every earnest Anglo-Indian statesman would constantly aim at lessening them, especially unproductive military charges, so constantly liable to enhancement by pressure from the patronage and spending department in England. But there was one easy method of lessening the pressure of those charges that was by the vigorous prosecution of productive public works by the cheap funds of Europe. In this way the amount of remittances would be lessened, and the funds being employed in India itself, industry would be stimulated and the condition of the people improved. Though extension of railways in India was a popular policy, he submitted that the great want of agricultural India was the storage of water and cheap inland navigation. For public works of this kind all the materials required were in India itself, and though railways could convey grain, it was only water that could ensure growth of food supplies and protection from drought. Lord Dufferin expressed his cordial thanks to the gentlemen present for the information they had given him on so many subjects of interest connected with India, and said the occasion had been specially interesting to him, as it was the first opportunity he had had of observing the able and eloquent manner in which Indian gentlemen could express themselves on public affairs. He would not be expected to to do more than assure the deputation that he should carefully study the various questions to which they had drawn his attention, with an earnest and conscentious desire to fulfil, to the best of his powers, his share of the responsibilities of this country towards India and her peoples.

WE WOULD draw the attention of our readers to one paragraph of the letter which the Government of India addressed to the Government of Bengal requesting the expression of its views on the revised Tenancy Bill. This paragraph has special reference to the 20 years' rule of presumption with regard to fixity of rent. This is the paragraph upon which para 6 of the circular letter of the Government of Bengal is based; and the comments upon this para 6, made by Lord Ulick Brown, called forth the ire of the Lieutenant-Governor, who believed that they "were likely to convey a wrong impression of the motives and policy of Government, besides being calculated to prejudge the issues which the Collectors were called on to consider." The paragraph of the letter of the Government of India runs as follows :

The assimilation of this class of raiyats to tenure-holders with respect to transfer and succession is a provision about which the Select Committee were not unanimous. It has been urged that, while these conditions may very fairly be allowed to raiyats holding at fixed rates under a registered lease or under a judicially declared title, they should not be claimable by raiyats whose right to hold at fixed rates rests only on the statutory presumption. It was the opinion of the Select Committee that no distinction can be drawn in the Bill between these two classes; but it is open to consideration whether some further restriction might not equitably be placed on the twenty years' presumption, in addition to that proposed in the proviso to sub section (2) of section 64 and in section 122. The Government of India is disposed to think that, subject to restrictions, the presumption should be retained. The presumption was originally enacted in Act X of 1859, in o der to facilitate the proof of certain well-recognized rights. To remove it entirely from the Statute-book would throw on the tenant claiming to be a fixed rate tenant the burden of proving that he had held at the same rent from the time of Permanent Settlement; and this in the absence of the public and authoritative registers of tenancies, would be equivalent to an absolute bar to every claim of this nature. Other proposals have now been made with a view of limiting the currency of this presumption : they are (1) to provide facilities for registering such tenancies and for deciding the disputed claims to which registration is certain to give rise, and to prescribe that no tenant whose title to hold at fixed rates is unregistered after a certain date, to be fixed by the Act, can claim the benefit of the presumption; or (2) to enact that the presumption shall not continue to run after the passing of the Act, or after some subsequent date, so that the raiyat claiming to hold at fixed rates must, in order to have the benefit of his presumption, be prepared to show that for twenty years previous to the date thus fixed (instead of previous to the date of institution of the proceedings) he has held at an unchanged rate. The attention of the Government of Bengal is requested to these suggestions, as there cannot be a doubt but that the presumption being cumulative, every year renders it less in accordance with the real facts, and also increases the landlord's difficulty of rebutting it.

Comments on the above are unnecessary. Any one who would read this, and compare it with para 6 of His Honor's circular letter, and his remarks on the same subject in his recent report (para 16), will at once understand that freedom of discussion in the Rent Bill controversy has been made impossible. The inquiries which have been made, and the opinions of the district officers which have been given are utterly valueless. Most of the reports of the district officers simply reflect the views and foregone conclusions of the Government of Bengal, and the India Government. It is one thing to impose a law on the country by arbitrary will irrespective of the thoughts and feelings and wants of the people, and another thing to proceed in a constitutional way, and pass a law which would meet their requirements. The course which the Government has hitherto pursued plainly shows that it is determined to pass this unjust measure into law. Freedom of discussion is all a farce. The Government should declare at once—"We will it, and it must be done," and there will be no resisting its determined will.

WE TAKE the following from "Allen's Indian Mail":

A correspondent of the *Times* this week supplies to that paper some valuable statistics that throw light on the treatment of peasants by usurers in those European countries where the principles of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert in this respect are in the ascendant. Where the relations between the peasants and the usurers are much the same as those that will be established in Bengal, between the ryots and the *mahajuns* by Mr. Ilbert's Tenancy Bill, it appears that there is almost internecine war between these two classes—the usurers everywhere evicting those peasants who object to rack- renting, and the peasants in their turn starting "anti-Semitic crusades" in the hope of getting rid at once of their creditors, and of the record of their debts. The *Times'* correspondent writes :—

The Germany, by the operation of what Mr. Parnell calls "the sensible laws of the King of Prussia," the usurer takes the place of the tax-gatherer. One of the strongest motives urged for the anti-Semitic crusade is that the Jew, no longer confining his operations to cities, now "sits a usurer in every village." Farm after farm passes into his hands. Not being of an agricultural race, after extracting the last shilling he throws the farm back, a picked bone, into the gentile market.

It was stated also last year in the papers that 17,000 peasants had been evicted by usurers in Austrian Galicia in 1879. In the last generation the land laws were altered in favour of the peasants in order to prevent a rebellion. Now an equally loud cry is being sent up for laws against usury.

Even France, the Utopia of peasant proprietorship, has conspicuously failed in "rooting the peasant to the soil." Mr. Richardson in his admirable work on the corn and cattle districts of France, states that the transfers of land amount to 600,000 yearly; also that in the central and eastern districts the labourer is far better off than the small proprietor, the artisan than either; consequently, the rural population is diminishing as quickly in fair France as in royal Meath; while of the number of emigrants from Germany, the Irish in America know more than they like.

Here we see repeated exactly what we all know has been going on on the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It is the same everywhere, and it is simply amazing that our Radical *doctrinaires* still cling to their exploded notions, and hope that what has so egregiously failed in Germany, in Austria, in France, and in Ireland, will nevertheless succeed in Bengal. After the publication of the recent Sonthal Pergunnahs Report, we are confident that Lord Dufferin will feel that it is absolutely impossible to persevere any further with this most mischievous Bill. We trust His Excellency will be warned, too, by the disastrous proceedings that led to the Deccan Ryots Relief Acts, and to the Jhansi Ryots Relief Act; and that he will refuse to permit the most prosperous province of India to be brought to misery and anarchy merely to gratify the morbid craving of two or three weak and misguided persons for sensational experiments in legislation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNIQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. If effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps

all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs.	As.	P
Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur	11	8	0
Pundit Khundon Lal, Tehree	13	4	0
Head Master Zillah School, Pubna	13	4	0
Maharaj Kumar Hurrender Kishore Sing Bahadur, Bettiah	6	8	0
Babu Wooma Churn Mookerjea, Dholepur	12	14	0
,, Dinonath Chuckerbutty, Opur	10	0	0
,, Ram Chunder Mitra, Doulatgunge	10	0	0
,, Wooma Churn Kor, Chittagong	10	0	0
,, Annund Nath Roy, Dinagepur	13	13	0
,, Kallypodo Bannerjea, Berhampur	3	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*5th November* 1884.

GENERAL—25th Octr—Baboo Amirtá Lall Chatterjee, Sub-Judge, Nuddea, temply to be Addnl Civil and Asst Sess Judge of Bhagulpore, from 1st prox.

Mr H B Beames, Deputy Magte and Depy Colr, Meherpore, Nuddea, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Nogendro Lall Mitter, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Jhenida, Jessore, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted 28th June last.

27th Octr—Mr W M Clay, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

31st Octr—Moulvie Ikram Russool, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, was in charge of the Culna sub-divn in that dist, from afternoon of 14th to forenoon of the 18th inst.

Mr E F Ainslie, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Hazaribagh dist.

Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Brahmunberiah, Tipperrah, leave for six months from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Chundi Churn Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Fenny, Noakhally, to have charge of the Brahmunberiah sub-divn of Tipperah, during absence of Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Noakholly, to have charge of the Fenny sub-divn of that dist, during absence, on deputn, of Baboo Chundi Churn Bose.

Kmaal Ramendra Krishna, Offg Depy Magte and Colr, Rajshye, leave from date he may be relieved up to 24th Decr 1884.

1st Novr—Moulvie Ahmed, Depy Magte and Dery Colr Furreedpore, on leave, is transfd to Noakhally, and posted of sudder station of that dist.

1st Novr—Moulvie Syed Kotubo din, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Bettiah, Chumparun, leave for forty-two days from date he avail himself of it.

Moulvie Mahomed Ghowise, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr Patna is transfd to Chumparun, and posted to the sub-divn of Betttiah in that dist from date he joined his apptmt.

Moulvie Syed Kotubudin, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Bettiah Chumparun, on leave, is transid to Patna, and posted to the sub-divn of Behar in that dist.

Moulvie Majibur Rahman, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, in the Patna Divn, is posted to the suddr station of Patna.

This cance's order of 22nd Sept, 1884, posting Moulvie Majibur Rahman to Behar in that dist,

Mr T T Allen, Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal affairs has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

3rd Novr—Mr C W E Pittar, who has recently been apptd to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Asstt Magte and Colr in Dacca Divn and posted to the sudder Station of the Dacca dist.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjee Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bogra, is transfd to Rajshahye, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye is transfd to Bogra, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the 24-Pergns.

Mr G N Barlow, C S 1, Comr of Bhagulpore Divn, leave for seven days, in extension of leave granted 13th Augt last.

4th Novr—Mr H R H Cox, who has recently been apptd to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Asst Magte and Depy Colr in the Bhagulpore Divn, and posted to the sudder station of the Bhagulpore dist.

Baboo Bhooban Mohun Soor, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hooghly, is transfd temply to Rampore Hat in Beerbhoom from such date as he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Sasi Bhushan Sen, Sub-Manager of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates in Midnapore, leave for three months from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Troylakhya Nath Bose to act as Sub-Manager of Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates in Midnapore, during absence of Baboo Sasi Bhushan Sen.

1st Novr—Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, leave for two months from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Chatterjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Colr, Midanpore, tempy to have charge of the Tumlook sub-divn of that dist, during absence of Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabal.

Mr. F J Campbell, Dist and Sess Judge, Rajshahye, to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, on 28th Augt last.

Mr. H J Newbery, Magte and Colr, Rungpore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 11th Sept, 1884, vice Mr R H Wilson.

Mr T Norman, Magte and Colr, Muzafferpore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 18th Sept, 1884, vice Mr J J Livesay.

Mr E J Barton, Magte and Colr, Jessore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs from 2nd ultimo.

Mr G M Carrie, Magte and Colr, Cuttack, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs from 7th ult, vice Mr W V G Tayler.

Mr R H Pawsey, Magte and Colr, Furreedpore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 10th ult.

Mr C A Samuells, Offg Magte and Colr, Chittagong, to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 7th Sept, 1884, vice Mr C H Vowell.

Mr F H Barrow, Offg Magte and Colr, Khoolna to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 11th Sept, 1884, vice Mr H J Newbery.

Mr R Cornish, Offg Magte and Colr, Midnapore, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 2nd ult, vice Mr E J Barton.

Mr W B Oldham, Depy Comr, Darjeeling, to act, in first grade of Depy Comrs, from 7th ult, vice Mr A L Clay.

Lieut-Col W L Samuells, Offg Depy Comr, Lohardugga, to act, in second grade of Depy Comrs, from 7th ult, vice Mr W B Oldham.

Mr A P MacDonnel, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Genl and Rev Depts leave for thirteen days from 2nd inst.

Mr H H Risley, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to act as Secy in the Genl and Rev Depts, in addn to his own duties, during absence of Mr A P MacDonnell.

Baboo Soorjee Comar Agasti, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Purneah, leave for one month and ten days, from 15th inst.

Mr L Hare, Depy Asst Magte and Colr, on furlough is posted to the sudder station of Purneah.

Mr Hare to act in first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy colr.

Mr. E B Harris, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rajmehal and Sonthal Perghs, is transfd temply to the sudder station of Purneah

Baboo Woomesh chunder Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy colr, Rajmehal Sonthal Perghs temply to have charge of that sub divn.

1st Novr—Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra Offg Supdt of Police Bankoora, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Bankoora.

Advertisements.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 13th November 1884, at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Annual Election of the Town Council (the year for which the present Town Council was elected, terminates on the 22nd November).

2. Appointment of members to fill up the other Standing and Special Committee.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

FOR SALE.

A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck. All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at Chitpur, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

RAJ KUMAR SIRKAR,
Manager of the Dighapatiya, Wards' Estate.

NOTICE

Copies of the Election Rules laid down by the Government of Bengal for the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta both in English and Vernacular can be had on application at the Suburban Municipal Office at Alipore; price one anna for each copy.

Suburban Municipal Office. } (Sd.) J. OWEN.
Alipur the 5th Nov., 1884. } Superintendent.

PLANTS.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO.
Will sell by Auction.
At 7 a. m., on Saturday, the 22nd November.
AT No. 7, PARK STREET,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.
COMPRISING

250 varieties of Crotons (including many new varieties and several unnamed hybrid seedlings) Aralias, Panax, Marantas, Begonias, Dracœnas, Dieffenbachias, Anthuriums, Palms, Ferus, &c., &c.,

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. GORDON.

MULLICK NEPHEW & Co.

TAILORS, MILLINERS. &c. &c.

373/4 *CHITPORE ROAD JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.*

MULLICK NEPHEW AND Co.—Beg to invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Calcutta and Mofussil to their *varied Collections of Winter Stocks.*

FLANNELS.—Crimson, stripe check and a variety of Patterns and quality.

CASHMERE.—Ribbed, striped and of a variety of Patterns and colors.

BROAD CLOTH.—Of the best stuffs deserving special notice.

SERGE.—Black and Gray of a very superior quality and others of the first water too numerous to detail.

☞ AN inspection solicited.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with Section 5 of Act V of 1854 a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Wednesday the 12th instant, at noon, for the inspection of accounts for the half-year ended 31st October last, the declaration of a dividend, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Calcutta, } H. W. I. WOOD,
1st November 1884. } *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Wanted a surveyor and Leveller for 5 months on Rs 130 per month, including travelling allowances. Applications with certificates will be received by the undersigned, up to 20th November next. The selected candidate must join immediately.

PRONATH BANERJEE C. E.

SYLHET } District Engineer,
Dated the 29th October 1882. } P. W. D., Sylhet.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

In various sizes to crush from 250lbs to 400 lbs. per hour when worked by a single bullock.

For Particulars and prices apply to
KHETTER MOHAN BYSACK AND SONS,
Nundan Bagan Iron Foundery,
168 *Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.*

THE OUDH COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES
ACT X OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000 *divided into* 1,000
Shares of Rs. 100 *each.*

RESERVE FUND RS. 2000.

THE bank is open to receive deposits, fixed and floating, grant loans, and discount Promissory Notes for short periods on approved security on the usual terms.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Are kept free of charge interest at 2 per cent per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS,—received as follows:—

At 6 per cent. withdrawable 12 months after notice.
,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 9 ,, do.
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, do.
,, 3 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, do.

THE REMAINING SHARES of the Bank still available at Rs. 100 each. Last ½ year's dividend at 8 % p. a.

Prospectuses. Forms of application for shares and other particulars may be obtained on applying to,

FYZABAD, } RAM SARAN DAS, M.A.,
1st *August*, 1884. } *Secretary.*

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

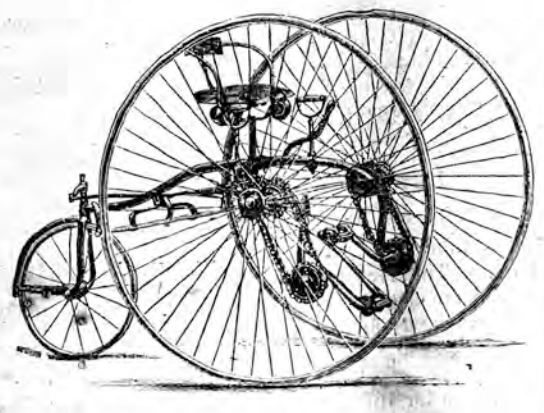
ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি ঘোষ।

সাধারন ব্রাহ্ম সমাজের উপাসনা গৃহের উত্তরস্থিত। কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে চনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Aloes, Barb, B. P. 5 grs. In Phials containing 100 / Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol. Carui	Each	2	4	
Aloes, Dilute, (Dr. Hall's Dinner Pill 4 grs. In Phials, containing 100.				
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ext, Glycrh., Saponis Pulv., Theriaca, aa gr. 1	,,	2	0	
Aloes, Socotrine B. P. 5 grs. In Phial containing 100. / Aloes, Socotrine Pulv, Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol, Myristicœ	,,	2	4	
Aloes and Assafœtida, B P. 6 grs.. In Phial containing 100. / Aloes, Soco. Pulv., Saponis Pulv, Assafœtida, Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4	
Aloes, and Iron. B. P. 5 grs. In Phials containing 100. / Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ferri Sulph. Cinnam, Co. Pulv., Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4	
Aloes and Myrrha, B. P. 3 grs. & 5 grs. In Phials containing 100 / Aloes Soco. Crocus, Myrrha, Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	0 & 2	4
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 & 1-5 grains. In Phial containing 100. (Great care is exercised to insure exact quantity in each pill.)	,,	2	4	

Peculiar merits of the "McK. & R." Pills.

The covering entirely disguises the taste, and because of their avoid form, they are easily taken by persons who cannot swallow sound Pills, even when sugar coated. The Pills are perfectly sealed by a complete envelope of pure transparent gelatine, protecting all delicate substances from the oxidising influences of the atmosphere, and keeping the Pills in a perfectly soluble condition. The capsule dissolves very quickly when placed in the mouth. They are not subjected to that injurious application of heat, which so greatly impairs the ordinary coated Pills.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

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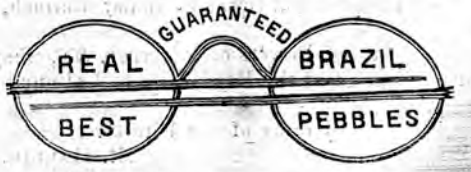

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